

The fence law of Mississippi is a good law and ought to be enforced. If it is small farmers will learn to take personal care of their stock, to value it more highly than they do, and to take especial pains with milch cows and sheep. Stockmen are all in favor of the fence law. They have nothing to fear from it, but all to gain.

The Department of Agriculture, in its Forestry Division, has prepared a schedule for observations of tree-life, and, accompanying it, of weather conditions, for the purpose of aiding an interest in forestry work, and to arrive at certain results explained on the schedule. It is desirable that these observations should be noted by a very large number of persons, and everybody interested will be welcome to apply for the blanks, to the department. As the season is rather advanced, not all the points required may be taken this year, but even a partial report will be acceptable.

JAY GORDON and Chauncey M. Depew are both in favor of the arbitration bill now before Congress, which originated with Mr. O'Neill of Missouri. Mr. Gordon says "I think well of the plan for the appointment of commissioners to arbitrate upon the differences between employer and employee," and Mr. Depew says "the employer and employee should meet. Acquaintance tends to dispel prejudice, and the result of such meetings cannot fail from being beneficial. Nine cases out of ten the troubles often imaginary, will be pleasantly re-adjusted." The adoption by Congress of this or some equally commendable system cannot fail to vastly benefit the whole country.

The sales at Belle Meade, the beautiful estate of Gen. Harding, are among the most interesting yearly events in Middle Tennessee. That of this year was no exception to the rule. From the report published in Wednesday's Appeal, it is plain that it was better than the rule, it was an exceptional success. The average prices were higher than during any year but 1881, and that, the Nashville Union tells us, was caused by the fabulous prices paid for two extra colts. The venerable proprietor of Belle Meade is much to be congratulated on continued success in a field he was the first to cultivate and which he has brought to such astonishing perfection. His example is one to be followed, and that is being followed, especially in the region of country contributory to Memphis. Here farmers are yearly increasing their herds of blooded stock and horses, and are paying closer attention to breeding. Common sheep, horses, cows and hogs have had their day. Blood will tell in the animal kingdom especially, and the Legislature of all our States should do what ever in them lies by fence and other laws to encourage the care of stock and its protection against reckless and lazy owners, who prefer the ruin of a range to a home paddock and good housing.

The silly attempt yesterday of a few Republican officials of the State of New York to protest against the proceedings had in Montgomery, Ala., on Wednesday, was a complete failure, as it deserved to be. There was nothing said or done by the people of Alabama to call out a protest even from so-called loyal men, nothing to re-arouse sectionalism, nor to start as with fear the bomb-proof warriors who are still marching on in song. The occasion was one in the natural order of events. Prepared to erect a suitable monument to the memory of their heroic dead who fell during the war between the States, the people of Alabama assembled at Montgomery to lay the foundation of it with becoming ceremonies. That city the first capital of the Confederacy, what more natural than that they should invite ex-President Davis to be present and say something appropriate to the occasion, and when he arrived there what more natural than that he should be received with such manifestations of respect and veneration as we know all classes of the people of the South entertain for him. The center of the pride and circumstance of the day, what else could be expected of Mr. Davis but that he would confine himself in the remarks he made to the subject of the hour, the civil war, the men who fought in the Confederate armies, and the women who sustained those armies in the field. He could not say less than he did and say anything. A decent sense of self-respect forbids that any explanation should be offered for a duty well performed, but we cannot permit the silly and aupid attempt of these official Albanians to pass without rebuke. No man or body of men at the North can teach or tell the people of the South anything about the Union. Every foot of soil of Alabama is consecrated by the blood of the soldiers who fought to win it for the Union under Jackson, the man who, above all others of his time, emphasized by his words and deeds his love and faith in the Union. Just such a love is treasured for it to-day everywhere in the South, in the confident belief that it is a beacon to a darkened world, and the best government ever devised by man. So believing, we can still turn to the graves of our dead and honor them with monuments for their devotion to a principle older than the Declaration of Independence—the very kernel and heart of Anglo-Saxon liberty and freedom. The time will never come when Southern men will be ashamed of the soldiers of Lee and Johnston, or fail to honor the statesman whose only sin is that he was their chosen chief and proved his title to their confidence by eager and most patriotic devotion to his duties.

THE CORNER-STONE

OF THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT MONTGOMERY

Laid With Impressive Ceremonies in the Presence of Twenty Thousand People.

SPEECH BY THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Close of the Two Days' Oration to the Honored Ex-President of the Confederacy.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 29.—The last day of the exercises attending the reception of Mr. Davis proved to be a perfect one. It was made a fitting close commemorative of the love and esteem our people bear for him. The laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument at Capitol Hill occurred amid unusually impressive Masonic ceremonies, and the huzzas of thousands of people. The same order of line of march was observed as yesterday, Mr. Davis being escorted by Mayor Reese, chairman of the Monument Committee.

MR. DAVIS

spoke in clear and resonant tones for over half an hour. Notwithstanding the continued ovations and receptions tendered him during the past forty-eight hours he looked remarkably well. After his speech and the ceremonies incident to the corner-stone laying by the Masons, he reverently bowed his head over the spot, the immense crowd remaining in like attitude. After the ceremonies had concluded, a reception of veterans followed in the Governor's office, many old soldiers crowding in to shake the hands of Messrs Davis and Gordon. This afternoon the Ladies' Memorial Association

decorated the soldiers' graves.

Mr. Davis and Gen. Gordon were honored guests. During the whole of the two days' oration to the honored ex-President and the distinguished General, nothing has happened to mar the pleasant features. Every one seemed to think it his duty to assist in the noble undertaking of erecting a marble shaft as an attestation of the valorous deeds of the South's fallen sons. Mr. Davis leaves to-morrow on a special decorated train for Atlanta, escorted by a committee from the latter place, where he goes to attend the unveiling of the Hill monument. From there he expects to go to Savannah. The Busch Zouaves of St. Louis arrived here to night. They give an exhibition drill here to-morrow.

THE MONTGOMERY CELEBRATION

Full Details of the Corner-Stone Laying—Mr. Davis' Speech.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 29.—The Capitol grounds at 11 o'clock to-day presented an animated scene. The whole hill-top and premises were covered with people gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument, or, as some expressed it, "the official burial of the Confederacy." The skies above were cloudless, and pleasant breezes wafted the breath of flowers from the city. The foundation of the monument only was ready, presenting a surface of thirty-five feet square. Near at hand stood the corner-stone, on which, in raised letters was the inscription: "Corner-Stone Laid by ex-President Jefferson Davis, April 29, 1886." Opposite this was a large platform for the speakers. The procession formed in front of the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Davis, his daughter, Ex-Gov. Watts and the Hon. H. C. Tompkins, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, were in a carriage drawn by four white horses, each led by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained Gen. and Mrs. Gordon, his daughter, and Mrs. Mement G. Clay, and was surrounded by members of the Sixth Alabama and other Confederate veterans.

THE PROCESSION

was preceded by a cavalry and artillery escort, and was further made up of other local military, the United States Band of Knights of Pythias, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and Masonic bodies from different parts of the State. The demonstrations along the route were as enthusiastic as they were yesterday. The ex-President was, as is usual whenever the people catch sight of him, cheered enthusiastically. He took his seat with the committee of the Memorial Association, behind him Mrs. Gordon, the Misses Davis and Gordon on his left and Gen. Gordon on his right. Ex-Gov. Watts, the officers of the Sixth Alabama and others were on the platform. The Sixth Regiment was present also, as were the trustees of the Soldiers' Monument Association, Col. W. L. Bragg, Mayor Reese, Gen. W. W. Allen, Col. Wm. R. Jones, Col. W. W. Screws and Gov. O'Neal. Before the services began Col. Bragg presented Mr. Davis with an elegant basket of flowers from Maj. Boiling Hall, who lives near this city. Maj. Hall is a descendant of George Lyman Hall. He was a noted opponent to secession, but had eight sons in the war, seven of whom gave their lives to the Confederacy and the eighth carries lead in him as evidence of his devotion. A pretty picture was witnessed when some old soldier brought forward the muster-roll of the Sixth Alabama and the two ladies—Misses Gordon and Davis—and Mr. Davis examined it. The old veterans standing near weeded with gratification, and pardonable pride. Ex-Gov. Watts, presiding officer of the occasion, opened the exercises with reference to the importance of calling down the benediction of heaven upon the occasion, and requested the Rev. Mr. Andrews, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to pray. The prayer was earnest and simple. Ex-Gov. Watts then presented Mr. Davis in a brief speech. The scene as Mr. Davis arose and grasped the hand of his old Attorney General, was very affecting. It was some moments before he could proceed, as the cheers were again and

again repeated. When there was sufficient quiet, Mr. Davis said:

MR. DAVIS' SPEECH.

It is deeply gratifying to me to be presented to you by one on whom I leaned for advice when advice was wanted, whom stern qualities made me sure that the judgment he was drawing was from the bottom of his heart. When you called him away the place was missing which he once filled, and I have always desired to lay my head upon him again (doing so). [Applause.] Thus it was when we met here for the first time, after years of separation. Some people in the room gave a sardonic smile to see two old weather-beaten men embrace, but our hearts were young though our heads were old. Associated here with so many memories, thrilling and tender, I have felt that it was dangerous for me to attempt to speak to you, as my heart would prompt me not that I am always treasuring up bitterness against any one, but I am overflowing with love and admiration for our beloved people. [Loud applause.] To avoid, therefore, anything which might be prompted by the impulse of my heart, I believe that I am case-hardened in the condition of non-citizenship which leaves me

VERY LITTLE TO FEAR.

[Applause.] For the purpose of guarding others rather than myself, I have prepared some notes that I might read which would not contain anything which would be constructive or hurtful. [Voice:] "Go on and say what you please; you are in the house of your friends." My friends, partners in joy and in sorrow, in trials and suffering, I have come to join you in the performance of a sacred task to-day, the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate Government, which shall commemorate the glances of Alabama who died for their country, who gave their lives in free-will offering in defense of the rights of their sires, won in the war of the Revolution, and the State sovereignty, a freedom and independence which was left us an inheritance to be posterity forever. These rights are the compact of our fathers, not to be destroyed, but to be preserved and perpetuated. Those who deny this cannot have attentively read the articles of confederation or the constitution of the United States. The latter was formed and designed the better to effect the purpose of the first. It is not my purpose to dwell upon a fact even of the war. They were laid before you yesterday by the great soldier in so able a manner as to require no supplement from me. They were laid before you by one who, like Hannibal, "corpora quorum videri et magis est factum." Gen. John B. Gordon was the soldier who, when our times seemed darkest at Petersburg was selected by his chief, Lee, as the best man to lead the charge, to repel the besieging army, to make a sortie, and attack in flank and reverse.

TO DOUBLE UP GRANT'S ARMY,

and if I may say so in his presence here, he failed, but his failure was due to the failure of his guides to carry him where he proposed to go. Again, that man and gallant soldier was the one person whom Lee called at Appomattox when he wanted to know whether it was possible to break the line that obstructed his retreat toward the mountains of Virginia. He answered that it was impossible; that, after four years of hard fighting, his division was worn out to a factum. It being then impossible to break the line that obstructed his march to the mountains, Lee, like Washington, without knowing, perhaps, that Washington ever used the expression, said if he could reach the mountains of Virginia he could continue the war for twenty years. But when he found the line which he had broken he said there was nothing to do but surrender. He remembered, however, that Lee was not the man who contemplated the surrender of his principles, the power to fight or retreat, and when he came to the last moment of surrender he said to Gen. Grant: "I have come to treat with you for the purpose of surrender, but Gen. Grant, understand, I will surrender nothing that reflects upon the honor of my army." Grant, like a man, said he wanted nothing that would have that effect and that Lee might draw up the papers himself. It is not my purpose either to discuss political questions on which my views have elsewhere and in other times been freely expressed, or to review the past, except in the light of the act and conduct of those to whom it is proposed to do honor on this occasion. That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not willfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to FEEL THE PAINS OF SECTIONAL HATE, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to the belief in the righteousness of our cause and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. [Loud applause and cheering.] Revere is not the sentiment of a Christian people, and the apothegm that forgiveness is more easy to the injured than to those who inflict an injury has never had a more powerful illustration than in the present attitude of the two sections towards one another. Folic in the absence of magnanimity would have indicated that in a restored union of the States there should have been a full restoration of the equality of privileges and benefits as they had pre-existed. Though this has not been the law, yet you have faithfully kept your sacred obligations as citizens, and in your improvement have borne equal burdens without equal benefit. I am proud of you, my countrymen, for the additional proof of your fidelity, and pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong when your children's children shall ask what means this monument which we are erecting here. It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons, who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers in the war of independence left you, Alabama asserted the right proclaimed in the declaration of independence as belonging to every people. She found that the compact of the Union had been broken on one side and was therefore annulled; that the Government of the United States did not answer the end for which it was instituted, and with others of like mind, proceeded to form a new confederation, organizing its powers in the language of the Declaration of Independence in such form as seemed to be most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

THIS WAS NOT REVOLUTION,

because the State Government, having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and of property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is a gross soleism. [Applause.] As sovereigns never rebel, and as only sovereigns can form a national league, if the States had not been sovereigns there could not have been a compact of union. [Applause.] That the South did not anticipate much less desire war, is shown by the absence of preparations for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure a peaceful separation. The successful party always holds the defeated responsible for the war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed dominion it must be decided that the General Government had no constitutional power to coerce a State, and that a State had the right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right. [Applause.] From the early part of the century there had been a prophetic and earnest clashing of the North on the question of preserving the balance of power, and culminated during the war of 1812 in the decline of their trade, though the war was waged for the protection of sailors' rights. In the course of years the balance of power passed to the North, and that power was used that the South, despairing of the peaceful enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the Union, decided to withdraw from it—this without injury to their late associates. The right to withdraw was denied, and the North made

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New postmasters and offices: Alton, B. Carriger, Limestone county, Ala.; Edward Smith, Etowah county, Ala.; Landy J. Walker, Rensselaer county, Ark.; Alton J. Sherwood, Hinds county, Miss.; Lino C. Shreve, Waveland, Hancock county, Miss.; James M. Cate, Crab Orchard, Cumberland county, Tenn.; Harvey Ratcliff, Itawamba county, Miss.

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CHRISTOPHER: At family residence, No. 450 Main street, Tuesday morning, April 29, 1886, at 9:40 o'clock, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, son of John and Mary, and daughter of Caroline and John Mason.

Funeral will take place from her late residence this (FRIDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church at 3:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

KIMBROUGH—Thursday, April 29, 1886, at 12 o'clock in a residence of B. J. Kimbrough, No. 460 Adams street, in the thirty-third year of his age, "FREDERICK," wife of W. F. Kimbrough.

Remains will be taken to Mason, Tenn., this (FRIDAY) morning for interment.

MORSEY—At her residence, near Sumner, Tenn., April 29, 1886, at 3 p.m., Mrs. G. L. Morsey, wife of the late John Morsey (Clarksville and Columbia papers copy).

Funeral Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

BANNER LODGE, I.O.O.F. The members of this lodge meet at 8 o'clock every night at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Grand Master, the Hon. H. B. Criswell, in the hall of the lodge. All members of the lodge are invited to attend. By order, BERN BINGHAM, N. G. John H. Stephens, Secretary.

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The co-partnership of B. Bayliss & Co. in the name of B. Bayliss & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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The Stomach as a Gasometer.

In the dyspeptic stomach, impure gases are generated, after meals, that distend and disquiet, as well as the bowels. The host carries about him a cloud of gas, and his breath is offensive. He is liable to indigestion, and as physicians now understand, impair the tone of the stomach. Copious effusions of secretions are poured into the stomach, and to dilute its juices is certainly not the way to increase their digestive saluteness.

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GREAT SPRING MEETING

New Memphis Jockey Club

ONE WEEK—COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886. \$12,000 in added money. Five races each day, including Steeplechases and Hurdles.

Over 300 horses to participate—10 to 20 starters in each race.

Races commence each day at 2 o'clock sharp.

HALF RATES on all Railroads. Arrangements on the Grounds for accommodation of 10,000 people.

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